



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PEZIZA PUBIDA B. & C.

A. P. MORGAN.

From the Linnean Society's Journal, Vol. XXXI, page 492, I extract the following reference:

PEZIZA (§ Sarcoscypha) SEMITOSTA, B. & C., *Macropodia semitosta*. Sacc., *Peziza pubida*, B. & C., *Macropodia pubida*, Sacc., *Exsiccati*, Ellis & Everhart, N. American Fungi No. 2740, Ellis N. American Fungi No. 1269, Rab.-Winter Fung. Eur. No. 3275.

The spores of this species are described as "smooth, often guttulate, elliptical, ends narrowed, 28-32 x 12 mic."

Fred Jay Seaver, in the Discomycetes of Eastern Iowa, describes the spores of *Macropodia pubida* (B. & C.) Sacc. as "fusiform, rough, 38-42 x 10." In An Annotated List of Iowa Discomycetes Mr. Seaver states that *Peziza Morgani* Masee is identical with *Peziza pubida* B. & C. of Ellis's N. A. Fungi No. 1269. He states further that the specimen in Rabenhorst-Winter Fungi Europæi No. 3275 is different; he says it contains "spores which are elliptical, rough and only 15 x 8 mic."

There is always surmise as to the amount of "straddle" each expert may allow to spore-measurements. It is also constantly occurring that two or more species are mixed in the same numbers of the various exsiccati.

At any rate it would appear that the numbers of *Peziza pubida* B. & C. in the collections at Kew are quite different from the corresponding numbers in the collections of the gentleman in Iowa.

A NEW SPECIES OF SYNCHYTRIUM.

J. J. DAVIS.

While examining leaves of *Scirpus atrovirens* Mühl. with a hand lens I was surprised to observe the presence in some of the leaves of a *Synchytrium*. The host plants were on the border of a button bush swamp in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and further search revealed the presence of the parasite in one or two similar situations in the vicinity. It produces little distortion of the host and it requires a sharper eye than mine to see it without a magnifier. Attempts to secure the germination of the resting spores have not succeeded beyond the conversion of the spore contents into globular bodies about 20 μ in diameter — presumably zoosporangia.